

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

No. 2:18-cr-1867 RB

BRYAN LAWSON,

Defendant.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Defendant Bryan Lawson's Motion for Reduction of Sentence, in which Lawson argues he is entitled to a sentence reduction under Amendment 821 to the United States Sentencing Guidelines. (Doc. 27.) The Federal Public Defender reviewed Lawson's motion and declined to file a motion on his behalf. (Doc. 30.) The United States contends Lawson is ineligible for a reduction. (Doc. 31.) Having reviewed the parties' arguments, the record, and the applicable law, the Court finds that even after applying the applicable amendment, Lawson's sentencing range remains unchanged. The Court will therefore **DISMISS** the motion.

I. Background

On June 5, 2018, pursuant to a plea agreement, Lawson pleaded guilty to one count of possession with intent to distribute 50 grams and more of a mixture and substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine and aiding and abetting in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1), (b)(1)(B), and 851 and 18 U.S.C. § 2. (Docs. 14–15.) The United States Probation Office (USPO) provided a presentence report and computed a total offense level of 29.¹ (Doc. 17 ¶ 27.) Based on Lawson's prior convictions, the USPO calculated a criminal history score of four.

¹ Lawson's base offense level was 32, but he received a two-level reduction for acceptance of responsibility and a one-level reduction for timely notifying authorities of his intent to plead guilty. (Doc. 17 ¶¶ 18, 25–26.)

(*Id.* ¶ 34.) Because he committed the “offense while under a criminal justice sentence[,]” two status points were added for a total criminal history score of six, which resulted in a criminal history category of III and a guideline imprisonment range of 108–135 months. (*Id.* ¶¶ 35–36, 71.) “However, the statutorily authorized minimum sentence of 10 years [was] greater than the minimum of the guideline range; therefore, the guideline range [was] 120 months to 135 months.” (*Id.* ¶ 71 (citing U.S.S.G. § 5G1.1(c)(2)).)

On June 13, 2019, the Court sentenced Lawson to 120 months of imprisonment. (Doc. 26.) His anticipated release date is November 4, 2025. *See* Inmate Locator, <https://www.bop.gov/inmateloc/> (last visited Oct. 1, 2024).²

Since Lawson was sentenced, Congress amended the Sentencing Guidelines (Amendment 821). *Compare* U.S. Sent’g Guidelines Manual § 4A1.1(d) (pre-amendment), *with* Sentencing Guidelines for United States Courts, 88 Fed. Reg. 28254-01, 2023 WL 3199918 (May 3, 2023) *and* §§ 4A1.1(e), 4C1.1(a). Amendment 821 applies retroactively. *See* § 1B1.10(a)(1), (d).

Lawson, acting pro se, now asks the Court to reduce his sentence pursuant to Amendment 821. (Doc. 27.) The Federal Public Defender declined to file a motion on Lawson’s behalf, and the United States opposes the motion. (Docs. 30–31.)

II. Legal Standards

A district court may modify a sentence “only pursuant to statutory authorization.” *United States v. Mendoza*, 118 F.3d 707, 709 (10th Cir. 1997). Section 3582(c)(2) provides that authorization for a defendant “who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission.” 17 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2); *see also* § 1B1.10(a)(1). Section 3582 “authorize[s] only a limited adjustment to an

² Lawson appears on the Inmate Locator website under the alternate spelling of his first name (Brian). (*See* Doc. 17 at 1.)

otherwise final sentence and not a plenary resentencing proceeding.” *Dillon v. United States*, 560 U.S. 817, 826 (2010). “In no event may the reduced term of imprisonment be less than the term of imprisonment the defendant has already served.” § 1B1.10(b)(2)(C). In addition, except when the sentence was lower than the Guidelines range because the defendant provided substantial assistance to authorities, “the court shall not reduce the defendant’s term of imprisonment . . . to a term that is less than the minimum of the amended” Guidelines range. § 1B1.10(b)(2)(A)–(B).

Amendment 821 may lower the Guidelines sentencing range applicable to certain defendants. Part A of Amendment 821 applies to sentencing for offenses committed “while under any criminal justice sentence, including probation, parole, supervised release, imprisonment, work release, or escape status.” § 4A1.1(e). Before Amendment 821, courts assessed two “status points” to the defendant’s criminal history score for such crimes. *See United States v. McDonald*, No. CR 22-1317 JB, 2024 WL 2110525, at *8 (D.N.M. May 10, 2024). Part A of Amendment 821 reduced the number of status points added depending on the defendant’s criminal history points. *See* 88 Fed. Reg. 28254-01, 2023 WL 3199918; § 4A1.1(e). In the case of a person who has seven or more criminal history points, the Court may reduce the status points to one, instead of two. § 4A1.1(e). Where a person has six or fewer criminal history points, the Court may reduce the status points to zero. *Id.*

Additionally, Part B provides that courts sentencing offenders who have zero criminal history points (“zero-point offenders”) may reduce the offense level by two if the defendants meet specified criteria. § 4C1.1(a); U.S. Sent’g Guidelines Manual app. C Supp. (U.S. Sent’g Comm’n 2023).

In determining whether to reduce a sentence under Amendment 821, the Court must first determine whether the defendant is eligible for a reduction by determining whether the Guidelines

range calculated under Amendment 821 is lower than the Guidelines range on which the defendant's sentence was based. *United States v. C.D.*, 848 F.3d 1286, 1289 (10th Cir. 2017); § 1B1.10(b)(1). If not, a defendant is not eligible for a reduction and the Court “lacks jurisdiction over the defendant’s motion and the motion must be dismissed.” *C.D.*, 848 F.3d at 1289; *see also United States v. Munoz*, 682 F. App’x 635, 636 (10th Cir. 2017) (same); *United States v. Warren*, 22 F.4th 917, 926 n.6 (10th Cir. 2022) (noting that, while eligibility for a sentence reduction under § 3582 is a jurisdictional question under Tenth Circuit precedent, that precedent may “need to be revisited”).

If the defendant is eligible for a sentence reduction, the Court must then consider whether the defendant has shown “a sentence reduction is consistent with the Commission’s policy statements” and entitlement to “relief in light of the applicable sentencing factors found in” § 3553(a). *C.D.*, 848 F.3d at 1289–90; *see also* § 1B1.10(a)(1), § 3582(c)(2). The fact that a court considered the § 3553(a) factors in the initial sentencing does not preclude a court from considering them in the context of a sentence reduction motion. *Osborn*, 679 F.3d at 1196. In addition to the § 3553(a) factors, courts may consider “post-sentencing conduct,” § 1B1.10, app. n.1(B)(iii), and “the benefits the defendant gained by entering a Type-C [plea] agreement when it decides whether a reduction is appropriate” *Hughes v. United States*, 584 U.S. 675, 689 (2018); *see also Osborn*, 679 F.3d at 1195.

III. Discussion

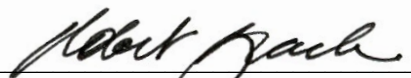
The United States acknowledges that the status points amendment in § 4A1.1(e) applies here. (*See* Doc. 31 at 3–4.) Lawson was initially assessed four criminal history points,³ but two status points were added under § 4A1.1(d) because he committed the offense while under a

³ Given that Lawson was assessed four criminal history points before the additional status points, he is not eligible for the retroactive zero-point offender adjustment under Part B of Amendment 821.

criminal justice sentence. (*See* Doc. 17 ¶¶ 34–35.) With a total of six criminal history points, Lawson’s criminal history category was III. (*Id.* ¶ 6.) If the Court applied the status point amendment and declined to assess additional status points, Lawson would have only four criminal history points, which would still result in a criminal history category of III. (*See* Doc. 31 at 4 (citing U.S.S.G. Sent’g Table (Nov. 1, 2023)).) *See also* U.S.S.G. § 4A1.1(e). Consequently, Lawson’s guidelines sentencing range remains the same: that is, 108–135 months, with a sentence of 120 months because he is still “subject to a statutory mandatory minimum” (*See* Doc. 31 at 4 n.1) *See also* U.S.S.G. § 5G1.1(c)(2)).

Because the status points amendment “does not have the effect of lowering [Lawson’s] applicable guideline range[.]” a reduction “is not authorized under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2)” *See* U.S.S.G. § 1B1.10(a)(2)(B); *see also United States v. Atencio*, No. 13-CR-959 MV, 2024 WL 3901192, at *1 (D.N.M. Aug. 22, 2024) (“The district court does not have the power to modify a sentence pursuant to § 3582(c)(2) unless the defendant was sentenced based on a guidelines range lowered by a subsequent amendment to the Sentencing Guidelines.”) (citing *United States v. McGee*, 615 F.3d 1287, 1291–92 (10th Cir. 2010)). The Court must dismiss Lawson’s motion on this basis.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Lawson’s Motion for a Reduction of Sentence (Doc. 27) is **DISMISSED**.



ROBERT C. BRACK
SENIOR U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE